

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Inventorship Dharmarajan et al.
Applicant..... Microsoft Corp.
Group Art Unit..... 2167
Examiner Le, Miranda
Attorney's Docket No. MS1-1565US
Title: Method and Apparatus for Generating Web Content

DECLARATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.131

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first, and joint inventor of the subject matter that is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled "Method and Apparatus for Generating Web Content," as identified above.

The invention was conceived and reduced to practice in the United States prior to February 6, 2003, the publication date of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0025728.

Attached to this declaration are a redacted pre-disclosure document and a corresponding email used to submit the invention disclosure document which evidences that the invention was conceived and reduced to practice before February 4, 2003, which predates the publication date of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0025728.

For example, at page 1 of the pre-disclosure document the following is disclosed:

The ASPH runtime can execute any file in the ASPH file format. The file format contains a language table, one file index per language and the files as a bunch of code sections.

The code sections contain the instructions to display UI based on the ASPH instruction set. A compiler converts the UI templates into an ASPH file. While other languages can be compiled into the ASPH file format, Hotmail uses a language called ASPL, which is similar in syntax to Microsoft ASP. Hotmail UI developers develop their UI templates in ASPL and then compile it into the ASPH file. This file is then executed by the runtime system at the behest of the Hotmail ISAPI application to render the appropriate HTML/XML/WML pages. *See Microsoft Patent Pre-disclosure Document, Fifth Paragraph, Page 1.*

In a nutshell, the ASPH subsystem comprises of the three core components, the ASPL pages, the execution engine and the ASPH compiler (called as CASPH). The ASPH compiler compiles the ASPL pages into a proprietary byte code format, the end result of which is a single ASPH file. The execution engine loads the ASPH file at runtime and executes the byte code for the selected file. *See Microsoft Patent Pre-disclosure Document, Ninth Paragraph, Page 1.*

These [ASPL] pages contain the html/XML/WML that renders the UI mixed with the presentation logic. Since the objective is to be able to generate dynamic web pages, they contain ASPH code snippets, which are executed at runtime to dynamically generate the resulting html that is finally sent back to the client. *See Microsoft Patent Pre-disclosure Document, Twelfth Paragraph, Page 1.*

The execution engine, which is the ISAPI runtime code that deals with response page generation, basically executes a single ASPH file, that contains, among other things, the byte code based instructions for the various ASPL files. The ASPL files are compiled by the ASPL compiler into byte codes, each a byte long, followed by zero or more arguments. The execution engine also offers a few “registers.” The program counter register tracks the offset of the next instruction. The file start register is used to keep track of the file start locations so that relative offsets could be used. A stack is used into which the value from the program counter and file start are pushed into and popped from, when files are included from other files. The CompareResult register stores the result of the most recent

comparison operation. *See Microsoft Patent Pre-disclosure Document, Second Paragraph, Page 6.*

This [CASP] is the ASPH compiler. Simply stated, it translates the ASPH code in the ASPL files to ASPH byte code and finally generates the a [sic] single ASPH file usually called (by convention) i.asph. CASPH maintains symbol tables and file tables to maintain a mapping of names to indices and to finally put this information into the i.asph header and body.

The following are the phases in the compilation process:

Setup: In this phase, the compiler will load the file table and symbol table with the files and variables which are known at compile time. AsphFileTable.h is a C header file, that specifies the list of files that the ISAPI code is interested in. The compiler will extract the ASPL file names from this file and then load the file information into the file table. Similarly, it will load the ISAPI variable information from AsphSymbolTable.h.

Compile: As mentioned earlier, the compiler needs to compile ASPL files for each language supported.

Link: In this phase, the compiler will basically link together the component main[LANG].asph files and generate the i.asph file with the appropriate file headers. *See Microsoft Patent Pre-disclosure Document, Pages 16-17.*

Thus, these sections provide support for Independent Claims 1, 7, 13, 18 and 21 and consequently their respective dependent claims. For instance, these sections provide support for receiving a request for a Web page; identifying an Active Server Page associated with the requested Web page, wherein the Active Server Page includes a compiled user interface template created using an Active Server Page Language; executing the Active Server Page to generate the requested Web page; and providing the requested Web page to a source of the request. These sections also provide support for identifying a plurality of user interface templates

created using an Active Server Page Language and associated with a Web-based application; compiling each of the plurality of user interface templates into a single file containing a plurality of byte codes, wherein the byte codes are capable of being executed by an execution engine; and executing the plurality of byte codes when the Web-based application is executed.

All statements made herein of my own knowledge are true, and all statements made on information and beliefs are believed to be true. Further, these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statement may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued therefrom.

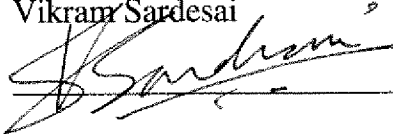
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Full name of inventor: Baskaran Dharmarajan
Inventor's Signature: D. Baskaran Date: 8/2/07
Residence: Palo Alto, CA
Citizenship: India
Post Office Address: 491 Ferne Ave
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Full name of inventor:

Vikram Sardesai

Inventor's Signature:



Date: 8/2/2007

Residence:

Sunnyvale, CA

Citizenship:

India

Post Office Address:

614 San Conrado Terr, #1
Sunnyvale, CA 94085